[XXXVth Year.] THE [No. 1746.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1780.

POUGHKEEPSIE, *June* 5.

HIS excellency the governor, being at Kingston, when intelligence was received, that a party of the enemy, consisting chiefly of tories with some Indians and British soldiers, to the number of 400, under the command of sir John Johnson, had, on the 22d ult. made an attack on the frontier inhabitants of Conawaga, Conajchary, &c. near Johnstown, in Tryon county, where they murdered and scalped 11 persons, among whom were Mr. Fonda, senior, colonel Visher and two sons, the latter of whom they barbarously tortured to death, took about a dozen prisoners, and got about 150, chiefly of Sir John's tenants, to join them. They plundered the inhabitants of the most valuable cloaths and effects, with which they loaded 70 horses, and burnt the rest with the houses, destroyed all the cattle and stock they could find, except the horses, which they carried off with them, together with the negroes belonging to the inhabitants.

"His excellency, on receiving the intelligence, on Thursday the 25th ult. immediately set out from Kingston, and proceeded to Albany; whence with a considerable body of militia, hastily assembled, he set out for Lake George, the militia continuing to join him by the way. From Lake George with his troops, he crossed the lake on Tuesday last, and was proceeding to Ticonderoga, where he was to be joined by a body of the militia from the Grants. And as it is reported and believed, he has taken most of the batteaus of the enemy, and got beyond them, it is hoped he may cut off their retreat, and be able to give a good account of them.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 20.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of veracity in Madrid, to another in this town, dated January 27, 1780.

"Our sea and land forces have besieged Gibraltar from the month of July, and reduced that garrison to such a pitch, that exhausted of provisions, weary of fatigue, full of sickness, and only sustained with the hopes of succour, which the court of London had promised since the beginning of the war, and not coming, it was probable, that it would have surrendered in a short time, and that we would acquire without the spilling of blood to our dominions, that important place, the only one which art has hitherto looked upon as inexpugnable.

"The measures taken were the most adequate and proper to that intent, an army of 25 000 men formed the siege by the land side, San Roquel lines were garrisoned with numerous batteries of guns and mortars, to hinder the sallies of the enemy, disturb them when good openings offered, and to permit us as far as their fires reached, no vessel which could by bad weather evade the vigilance of our fleets; on the bay of Algeziras opposite Gibraltar, was Don Antonio Barcelo, with two ships of the line, some frigates, the sherbacks, galleys, and other very swift sailing vessels, distributed in the most convenient places, to intercept any enemy or neutral vessel which could intend to get near the place; another fleet of 11 ships of the line and some frigates, under the command of Don Juan de Langara, was on the Streight's mouth, to impede any suspicious vessel going into the Mediterranean sea.

"Whilst the Spanish and French fleet could keep the seas, England being of inferior naval force, was limited to the defence of her own island, every moment fearing a powerful invasion, when the winter made the seas unsupportable, Don Louis de Cordova came to Cadiz, with six ships of the line, leaving three at Coronna for the defence of those coasts, and the rest of the fleet, composed of 32 ships of the line and a good many frigates, went into Brest harbour, in readiness to sail again, at the first warning.

"In this situation it appeared impossible, that the English intended to send naval forces that could succour Gibraltar, if small, they would fall in the hands of the fleet which kept the Streight's mouth, if numerous, a party of the fleet at Brest could come out in their pursuit, and at last if blockaded, the [illegible] would make them useless for next campaign; the furious hurricanes and bad weather which for the space of two months had reigned in all the seas, favoured very much the combination of this plan.

"Against a situation which left so few resources—the British ministry knowing the situation of Gibraltar, and fearing the clamours of the people, for the loss of a place so well accommodated for trade, resolved upon an obstinate plan, against natural reason and policy, and only could have good issue by one of the most extraordinary chances of luck;—they sent a fleet of 21 ships of the line and a good many frigates, escorting a large number of provision loaded ships and transports with troops to the succour of Gibraltar, consequently there were circumstantial advices of the preparations of this enterprise, the most active orders were dispatched to Don Miguel Gaston, to sail immediately with 24 ships of the line in their pursuit, but sundry unforeseen accidents, and the boisterousness of the weather, retarded for some days his sailing, the same accidents hindered the fleet under Don Louis de Cordova to join that on the entrance of the Streights, which after doing their most active endeavours, were obliged to go into Cadiz bay, much damaged by the weather.

"The English fleet, commanded by admiral Rodney, appeared the 16th instant near that of Don Juan de Langara, that on account of the bad weather having separated three of his ships from the squadron, he had only 8 of the line and two frigates, a thick fog which rose before day light, hindered him the sight of the English forces until they were under gun shot, the flight in these circumstances, was impracticable, altho' Langara not to expose his people to an evident sacrifice, intended it at the beginning, but seeing that he could not save all his ships, intended to take the most glorious part, and sell dear to the enemy a victory which assured them the treble number of forces; an engagement ensued, the most cruel and bloody that has happened in an age, each Spanish ship was attacked by three or four English, all at once, which met a heroic opposition, the Santo Domingo after two hours engagement had the bad luck of blowing up; the San Lorenzo that came to her assistance after having done great damage to the enemy got into Cadiz, at which place had already entered the frigates and the ships which had separated from the squadron; two ships the enemy had captured favoured by a storm which rose almost at the same time, although dismatted, and with part of an English crew on board, likewise arrived at the port of Cadiz; the three remaining ships of which we have no tidings as yet, amongst them is the commodore, who was still engaging the day after with all the English fleet.

"The damage that the last has sustained from the storms and engagement, the effect shows it; and it is believed to be greater than what is yet known. Two English ships got into Lisbon dismatted, and so much shattered by the bad weather, that is thought will be unfit for service. Three more have been rowling at the waves discretion, dismatted near Cadiz; and it is visible that our vessels may have made prizes of them, or have stranded against the rocks; some have got into Gibraltar very much disabled, it is said that one was sunk in the action; the rest carried away by the strength of the currents and hurricanes, have got into the Mediterranean sea, with all the numerous convoy which they escorted; and at present, there are no advices of any succour of provisions or troops arrived at that place.

"It is much to be believed, that before the enemy can get again to the Gut, Don Gaston's fleet will get there, as according to advices, had already past the coast of Gallicia. Should this be the case, the English vessels dispersed by the engagement, may easily be defeated, as they have not had the good luck of getting into port, or perhaps they may be shut up in some of them, which will make them useless for the next campaign, and frustrate the dangerous intentions of the court of London against those dominions, as this fleet was composed of the best of the British forces in Europe, which never were above forty ships of the line."

IN CONGRESS, *May* 19, 1780.

RESOLVED, That if any person or persons shall take and prosecute to conviction, any person who shall prepare, engrave, stamp, forge, or print, or cause or procure to be prepared, engraved, stamped, forged, or printed, the counterfeit resemblance of any paper bills of credit, issued, emitted or made by congress, or who shall counterfeit or sign the name or names of the signers to any true bills to such counterfeit paper, with the intention that such counterfeit paper shall be passed in payments or received as genuine and good bills, whether the same be so passed or received or not; or who shall pay or tender in payment any such counterfeit money, or deliver the same to any other person or persons, with an intention that such counterfeit paper be passed, paid or received, as and for good and genuine, knowing the same to be forged or counterfeited, upon every such conviction, and procuring a certificate thereof, under the hands of the judges before whom such conviction shall be had, or either of them, such person or persons shall receive of the continental loan officer of the state where such conviction shall be had, the sum of two thousand dollars in the present continental currency, which the said loan officer is hereby directed and required to pay out of any public money in his hands, and to charge the same to the United States.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

The barracks of Charles-town, as extensive and commodious as those in Philadelphia, have been fixed upon by the commissioners for the residence of our continental troops during their captivity. Commissaries and quarter-masters of our own have been appointed to procure provisions and other necessaries from the British commissary-general, and issue them to our soldiers.—Three field officers are to remain constantly in town to superintend the prisoners, &c. and are to be relieved as often as they please.—The other officers are also at liberty to visit their men at any time by giving notice of the day and hour to the commissary of prisoners.—The general officers and some of the field officers were allowed to take up quarters, &c. any where within the limits of Christ Church parish; and the enemy seemed to be disposed to grant any reasonable request in consideration of the brave defence made by the troops.

The fourth day after the surrender of the town, the arsenal in which had been deposited all the stands of arms, taken by the enemy, was blown up by a few barrels of powder imprudently left there, and which accidentally took fire. Upwards of 40 British soldiers, and some Hessians perished in the explosion, and six houses were totally burnt.

Thirty six ladies of this city, have undertaken to solicit contributions from their sex, at an extraordinary bounty for our soldiery, and dividing the city into ten wards, have made their applications from house to house with great success, almost every one offering with the greatest cheerfulness, their proportion, according to their circumstances and their ability.

ANNAPOLIS, *June* 30.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Eustatia, to his friend at West-River, dated June 12, 1780, for the Maryland Gazette.

"We are much elated here by the arrival of 12 Spanish and 4 French ships of the line, with a number of transports, and about 12,000 troops, to reinforce the French fleet in the west-seas, which makes them now far superior to the English.—They all rendezvous at Martinique, and we have great reason to think a heavy blow will soon be made against most of the English islands; it has alarmed the inhabitants very much indeed.

"We have three French ships of the line come down here last night, they are waiting the result of some plan in agitation, but every thing seems to be kept a profound secret yet as all around we presume they must soon have possession of most of these islands, for if they command the seas they must fall. God send it may soon put an end to the war, and restore us a prosperous, lasting, and happy peace."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Morristown, dated June 23, 1780, 2 o'clock, p. m.

"The commander in chief has for several days past been extending the left wing of our

army towards the north, so as to prevent the enemy from out flanking him with their right.

"This morning early general Knyphausen with thirteen regiments, consisting of about 5000 regular troops, exclusive of new levies, advanced upon our right, which was commanded by major-general Green. The progress of the enemy was slow, at least six hours moving from the Point to Springfield, did but little mischief on their march. When they arrived, were checked by the spirited conduct of a few continentals and some militia, who gave them so warm a reception, they thought proper to halt and burn every house, except two or three in the town of Springfield.

"Six o'clock P. M. The enemy retire to Elizabeth-town, 11 o'clock their main body are at the Point below the town.

"24th. It is reported that Clinton is gone up the North River with all the force he can make, exclusive of Knyphausen's division, and it is thought by some he will soon join.

"The loss of the killed and wounded on both sides must be very considerable, colonel Angel's and colonel Dayton's regiments have suffered much, a captain Thompson of colonel Lamb's regiment is killed; farther particulars I have not yet been able to obtain, and have no doubt but you will receive authentic information of every important circumstance, more just and minute than is possible for me to give at this time; however I conclude, that even these imperfect hints might not be disagreeable."

A London paper of the 12th of April mentions, that advice was received from Dartmouth, that one of the ten captains, who were on board the St. Anna Experiment, taken by the Admiral Edwards privateer, is Paul Jones, who was going to America (with the rest) to get the command of a ship there, having disposed of those ships in France which he had the command of before, and with which he had done so much mischief, that he did not chuse to venture out with them again in the English channel, lest he should be taken. — That an order was sent from the admiralty to Dartmouth, to send up captain Cunningham, that he may be committed to Newgate as a pirate, where he will be secured from escaping again, and be ready to take his trial for piracy at the next high court of admiralty.

ACCOUNT and pocket books, writing, wrapping, red bonnet paper, lampblack, waters, sealing wax, and a variety of books and stationary too tedious to enumerate, or cash, may be had of M. K. Goddard, at the printing-office in Baltimore-town, in exchange for clean linen and cotton rags, coarse or fine, old sail-cloth, and junk.——A large quantity of those articles are now much wanted, at the paper-mill, near Elk-Ridge Landing, where, as well as at the printing-office in Baltimore, the highest prices will be given.

If the rags above mentioned is supplied with such rags as have been usually thrown away, they will be immediately converted into good paper, and offered for sale at the printing-offices in Baltimore, and Annapolis, at a much cheaper rate than any imported paper can possibly be sold.

Clean linen and cotton rags are also taken in, and the highest prices given, by Frederick Green.

6

THE horse SWEEPER, which stood last year at Belair, in Prince-George's county, will be there again this season, from the 20th day of April till the 3d day of July, and will cover at two guineas each mare, and ten dollars continental currency to the groom; the money to be paid before the horse be led out of the stable, and if it should not suit all the persons who may bring mares to pay the guineas, as much continental currency as will at the time purchase them will be taken in lieu thereof. Sweeper is fifteen hands two inches and half high, was got by Dr. Hamilton's Figure; his dam was got by Othello, which was bred by col. Tasker, his grand dam by Morton's Traveller, and his great grand dam was colonel Tasker's Selima, got by the Godolphin Arabian.

There will be good pasturage (well fenced in) for mares, at 5s dollars a week, but I will not be answerable for any that may be lost.

JOHN CRAGGS.

LAWS of MARYLAND, passed March session, 1780, may be had at the printing-office.

Commissioners office, Annapolis, May 2, 1780.

THE honourable general assembly having on the 7th of May resolved, "That the commissioners for stating and settling the public accounts be directed to call on the several collectors to make immediate payment, and in case of neglect, to put their bonds in suit, and also to call on all public debtors to settle their accounts, and in case of neglect, to compel payment without delay;" in conformity thereto the commissioners hereby give notice to the several collectors and public debtors to comply with the said resolution.

Signed per order
T. GASSAWAY, clerk.

WILLIAM PRICHARD,
BOOKSELLER and STATIONER, in Market-street, Baltimore,

BEGS leave to inform the friends of literature and science in Annapolis, that he is again returned to Baltimore, where he has opened a commodious book store, and has for sale books in various bindings, and in most modern languages; where gentlemen of the bar, the faculty, or the gown, may furnish themselves upon as reasonable terms as the times will admit of. He hopes by an assiduous attention to the improvement of his collection, with such additions as the unsettled state of the times will permit, and by reasonable profits, to prove himself not unworthy the favourable countenance of the public in general and his friends in particular, as he flatters himself his conduct in his line of business will not fail of giving satisfaction to those who may honour him with any commands in either the bookselling or stationary branch. Their most respectfully obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM PRICHARD.

N. B. Books given in exchange for books, or ready money for any gentleman's library.

March 4, 1780.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, at his quarter near the city of Annapolis, on the night of the twentieth day of February last, a chesnut sorrel MARE, about thirteen hands three inches high, eight or nine years old this spring, flaxen mane and tail, one hind foot white, branded on the near buttock CD, paces and gallops, and carries her head when rode very low. Any person who will give information, or secure the said mare so that the owner may have her again, shall receive one hundred dollars, and if brought home one hundred and fifty dollars, and any person securing the thief, so as he may be brought to justice, shall receive a reward of one hundred dollars, paid by

tf WILLIAM WATSON.

May 30, 1780.

THE subscriber, being about to depart for Europe and to return in a few months, thinks it necessary to inform those persons indebted to the late partnerships of William Stevenson and co. and Stevenson, Randolph, and Chelton, of Bristol, that the partnership of Wm. Stevenson and co. was dissolved in the spring of the year 1769, by another person coming into the business, and that the partnership of Stevenson, Randolph, and Chelton, which commenced at the dissolution of the first, was likewise dissolved the last day of December, 1775, since which no settlement or dividend has taken place between the partners of the affairs of either partnership. He also thinks it necessary to inform all persons concerned, that William Stevenson, one of the partners in the above mentioned houses, became a bankrupt in October, 1776, and his brother, Daniel Chelton, being the principal creditor, was appointed sole assignee, and to whom an assignment of all the bankrupts effects were made for the benefit of his creditors. From these circumstances they will take notice, that whoever calls upon them for payment of the debts due by them, must be furnished with powers of attorney from William Randolph, of Bristol, Daniel Chelton, assignee of William Stevenson, and the subscriber, or in lieu thereof, they must shew there has been a settlement and dividend of effects of both the partnerships, by producing assignments of their respective dividends, under the hands and seals of the above mentioned William Randolph, Daniel Chelton, assignee as aforesaid, and myself.

3X JAMES CHESTON.

Annapolis, May 24, 1780.

To be SOLD by the subscriber,
A HARPSICORD in good order with a complete set of new strings on it.

ARCHIBALD CRISHOLM.

4X

At Whitehall, on the north side of [illegible]

YOUNG TRAVELLER will [illegible] mares this season, at two guineas [each] to be paid before covering, or as much [in] currency as will at the time purchase [the] neas; eight dollars to the groom. He is a [dark] bay horse, fifteen hands high, was got by [Mr.] nel Lloyd's Traveller, which was got by [Mr.] ton's Traveller, whose dam was called [by] Cammeron, imported by colonel Taylor [of] Virginia. Young Traveller's dam was [by] Gorge's Juniper, his grand dam by [Mr.] Traveller, and his great grand dam by the [Old] dolphin Arabian.

Good pasturage for mares, at six dollars [a] week, but I will not be answerable for any [that] may be lost.

tf WILLIAM YELDELL.

Charles county, April 17, 1780.

I HAVE in my custody, committed as a [run]away, a negro man who calls himself [Dover] and says he belongs to Mr. James Lloyd [on] James river; he says he is about twenty-[five] years of age, he is a middle sized fellow, [very] markably black, and speaks good English; [when] on, when delivered to me, a striped [country] cloth jacket and breeches, country linen [shirt] one pair white yarn hose, and one pair black [and] coloured mixed yarn ditto, a pair of old [shoes] and an old country cotton cap. His master is desired to pay charges and take him away.

5 BENJAMIN CAWOOD, sheriff.

St. Mary's county, May 29, 1780.

RAN away, about the beginning of April, from the subscriber, living near Llewellin's warehouse in St. Mary's county, a young country born negro fellow, named JERRY, about six feet high, rather slender made, very knock-kneed, and stoops a little when walking, has a down roguish look; had on, when he went away, a dark coloured kersey wove country cloth woollen jacket not full'd, and striped country cloth breeches mixed wool and tow, a country tow shirt, old shoes and stockings, and a straw hat covered on the crown with hares fur; he has work'd a few months at the carpenters trade, and has been used to making salt at the lower end of this county. Whoever brings the said negro to the subscriber shall have, if taken ten miles from home one hundred dollars, if twenty miles two hundred dollars, if at a greater distance three hundred dollars, or if secured in any jail, so as the subscriber gets him again, six hundred dollars.

3X JOHN BRISCOE.

WHEREAS a commission issued from Montgomery county court, at the instance of Messrs. George and Thomas Beall, sons of the late colonel George Beall, empowering us the subscribers to examine evidences to prove and perpetuate the memory of the bounds of a tract of land lying in the county aforesaid, named the Rock of Dumbarton. We do give this public notice, that in obedience to the said commission, we purpose to meet on said land on Monday the thirty-first day of July next, to examine upon oath all evidences that shall be nominated or offered to us concerning their knowledge of the bounds of said land. Witness our hands, this 3d day of June, 1780.

3X ANDREW HEUGH,
BENJAMIN BECRAFT, jun.
THOMAS M'CUBBIN,
AARON LANHAM.

Prince-George's county, May 16, 1780.

A PETITION will be offered to the first session of assembly, after this notice has been given eight weeks, for an act to admit the recording and to give effect from the date to a deed executed in this county, by Matthew Sparks and Margaret his wife, to John Hammelton, for a tract of land lying in the aforesaid county.

4 w8 JOHN HAMMELTON.

THERE is at the plantation of Jonathan Jester, living at the Head of Chester, in Kent county, a black horse, about thirteen hands high, has a bald face, one white foot, and appears to have a brand on his near buttock with the letter S. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

3X

Annapolis, June 15, 1780.

FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY of very old BARBADOES and DEMARARA SPIRITS, by

3w JAMES & WILLIAMS.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the Post-Office in Church-street.